London, April 4. The adjournment of Parliament for the Easter holidays brings to an end seven weeks of desultory discussion during which little progress has been made with the real legislative business of the session. The Irish Land bill has not yet been presented; the Education bill has been introduced at the last moment by Sir John Gorst in a luminous, if not brilliant, speech, and series of small measures has been brought forward in one House or the other. The Naval Works bill has been passed, and the preliminary financial votes have been taken; but this is a meagre record for a Government with an overshelming majority behind it in the Commons. The bores have been more fluent than ever before, and they have taken the place of the oldtime obstructionists. Business has dragged, although the closure has been frequently applied, and the debate on the Queen's speech was unusually short. There are many complaints from the Government side that Mr. Balfour does not know his own mind, and that the House is not

well led. The Liberal Opposition certainly have not been responsible for legislative blocks. They have challenged divisions infrequently, and brought on only one set debate on a vote of Apart from the Soudan question, which involved a direct reversal of the Liberal policy of 1883, there has been no contentious subject of real importance under discussion. The Liberal leaders have been shrewd enough o avoid unnecessary display of the weakness of the Opposition in voting strength. They have been preoccupied, moreover, with internal questions of reorganization. Nominally there has been a feud between rival groups of wire-pullers and tacticians. In reality, important changes are going on under the surface. The leadership is not in dispute, although Lord Rosebery seems to suggest it by the frequency with which he speaks and the belated ardor with which he repels charges relating to the last batch of Liberal peerages. The Huddersfield meeting of the Liberal Federation has reaffirmed allegiance to him; but he slone can vindicate his claim to the titular leadership, and he can do this in only one way. That is by recognizing the urgent necessity of party reorganization on democratic lines, with a simpler and more practical programme than the one formulated at Newcastle. Lord Rosebery has shown himself to be a philosopher, and an optimist in the crisis of Liberal fortunes; but that is hardly enough. An organizer is needed, rather than a humorist, or a fluent after-dinner speaker. There is a code of principles to be recast and greatly abridged; there is a demoralized party to be reconstituted and invigorated with new

LEADERS IN PARLIAMENT.

Not a single reputation has been made during the seven weeks of wearisome discussion in the Commons, and only one has been materially improved. Mr. Curzon, as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been constantly under fire, and he has astonished the House by his coolness and excellent judgment, extorting a tribute of admiration from Mr. Labouchere, who has not succeeded either in irritating or confusing him. Mr. Balfour has disappointed his friends as leader. He speaks well, but he lacks the talent of arranging and ordering the business of the House by timely compromises. Mr. Chamberlain is easily the best debater on the Government side, speaking with clearness and fluency, and displaying extraordinary mental elasticity. There is only one man on the Liberal side who is a fair match for him. This is Sir William Harcourt. The marvellous quickness with which, in the Soudan debate, he perceived the one weak point in the armor of the Unionist Achilles and concentrated upon it the resources of his logic and irony, was worthy of the best intellectual traditions of the Commons. Sir William Harcourt is the most aggressive leader on the Liberal side, and the best Parliamentary hand. He is not always joking, and he has a stateliness of manner in keeping with the dignity of political authority. In spite of the common English disposition to disparage him, it would be natural to forecast his ultimate succession to the leadership if he ad thoroughly good health.

What the Opposition has needed more than anything else is a new point of concentration, and this has not been offered in the debates on foreign complications and naval preparations which have engrossed the attention of Parliament. The Education bill has been awaited with eagerness on that side of the House because it has been rashly assumed that the Government would share the fate of the Gladstone Ministry, which was nearly wrecked in 1870 on the rocks of religious bigotry. Now that it is fairly before the country it seems probable that it will weaken rather than strengthen the Government. It is a many-sided compromise measure in which good and bad tendencies are curiously balanced and readjusted. There is hardly a candid critic who cannot find excellent features in it; and, on the other hand, there is not an outspoken supporter of the Government who is existed with it.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE REVOLUTION. The most important change effected by this will be a process of decentralization, by which the functions of the Education Department in Whitehall will be paralyzed and the authority of the School Boards seriously imred. There will be a transfer of control from trained experts in the Education Department and the School Boards to committees of the County Councils. These committees, one for each county, will be empowered to inspect the schools, supervise the sanitary arrangements, revise the course of instruction, apportion the grants from the Imperial Treasury and expend the money set apart from the rates for educational purposes. The bill proposes a revolution in administrative system. It establishes a separate educational department for each county. In every county and county borough there will be a Statutory Committee, nominated by the Council, and it will be the sole channel through which public money will reach the schools. It will not only have almost unlimited powers over the elementary schools, but it will also administer the funds applicable to secondary, technical, industrial and reformatory schools. In administrative control this will be a revolutionary measure. The Educational Department in Whitehall will e emptied of authority.

These changes are proposed in response to two general complaints against the existing educational system—one made by the taxpayers, and the other by managers of voluntary schools. The first grievance has been the extravagance of School Boards. Year after year the exhigher and higher, until taxpayers have grouned litures of the Board Schools have mounted under the burdens imposed upon them. Members of School Boards, as they have become rested in their work, have not always counted the cost of improved buildings and iods. Buildings have been enlarged, much ation has been paid to ventilation, sanitary ns, and the original character of the ntary schools has been changed through luction of higher courses of study. the judgment of taxpayers, many of these ms and alterations have been unnecessary. they have cried out for deliverance from nal zealots. The Government's proals will transfer power from the hands of hool Boards to Statutory Committees of County Councils, representing directly the

Other grievance has been the enforcement rovisions of the Education act in a using way against the volun-tioned schools. During the Mr. Actual was charged

with being exceedingly harsh in dealing with FOR A COURT OF ARBITRATION. the voluntary schools. Whether this accusation was well or ill founded, it is undoubtedly true that the Minister of Education through the exercise of discretionary powers can subject voluntary schools to rigorous tests, deprive them of State aid, close them for sanitary reasons, and discriminate against them in many ways. The Government bill deprives the central office in Whitehall of the authority with which it has been armed and empowers the County Councils to order inspections and to supervise the operation of the education

These administrative changes, while designed to remedy grievances of which the patrons of the voluntary schools have complained, are open to serious objections. Under centralized supervision there has been an approach to a homogeneous educational system for England and Wales. When inspectors are appointed by County Councils, there will be no uniformity of standards; every Statutory Committee will be a law unto itself; the occupation of the School Boards will be at an end. While they are not formally abolished, they might as well be, for their authority and usefulness will lapse with the passage of the bill. There will be many conflicts of authority. These features of the bill can hardly fail to excite criticism during the approaching debates. The Government measure will meet with much opposition from

partisans of the Board Schools. SECTARIAN SCHOOLS AIDED.

The measure will, however, be accepted with a feeling of relief by the friends of the voluntary schools. It not only releases them from discriminations from which those institutions have suffered, but it also increases their revenues. There will be an additional grant of four shillings a child from the Imperial Treasury, amounting to \$2,500,000 annually. This is not as much money as the friends of the Church of England and Roman Catholic schools expected, but it is a good sum, and will help to ease up the burdens of private support of the elementary institutions in which four out of every seven children in England and Wales are educated. Cardinal Vaughan and English Churchmen perceive clearly enough that the bill, as a whole, promotes the interests of sectarian education. It provides a substantial endowment for denominational schools, which have been outclassed by the Board Schools; it enables them to borrow money from the local rates; it releases them from School Board hostility, and it secures their permanent retention in the general educational system.

The famous conscience clause of the Act of 1870 is compromised like nearly every other essential feature of the system. families objecting to sectarian teaching could protect their children against it. The law provided, moreover, that in every State-aided school no instruction should be given involving the teaching of catechisms and formularies. In future all elementary schools will receive State aid, and groups of parents desiring to have a sectarian catechism taught can accomplish their purpose in any school, whether Board or voluntary. That is to say, a Wesleyan group can insist upon having its own religious teaching in a Roman Catholic or Church of England school; and special religious classes can be formed 'n any Board School. This religious clause will undoubtedly provoke bitter opposition from many sides. It will involve a renewal of the religious controversy which was waged twentysix years ago. Logically, moreover, it counteracts the main purpose of the bill, which is to strengthen and relieve the denominational schools; for, if parents can get special religious teaching for their children in the Board Schools, there will no longer be any necessity for maintaining the sectarian schools.

Indeed, the more closely the new measure is studied the more artificial it appears as a concordat. It is a compromise bristling with controversial points, and profoundly unsettling in its tendencies. The continuance of the dual system of sectarian and Board Schools is necessary. Sir John Gorst proves this when he shows that a majority of the children in England and Wales are educated in the voluntary schools, and that it would cost the country over \$125,000,000 to substitute Board Schools for them. But the anomalies of the dual system will certainly be increased by provisions for diversifying sectarian instruction in both groups of is, and for bringing them under the direct supervision of local authority everywhere. Votes for the new bill will not be lacking, for the Irish Nationalists will take the places of Unionists who may desert the Government; but outside Parliament it seems probable that the measure will make more enemies than friends. The Liberals are likely to profit by it in the constituencies, especially as it is a compromise of a compromise, and one that unsettles more I. N. F. questions than it settles.

THE GOVERNOR RETURNS TO ALBANY. Governor Levi P. Morton, who came to the city Friday night in order to see his wife and a daugh-ter sail for Europe on Saturday, left the city on the 4:20 train yesterday afternoon for Albany. He accompanied by two of his daughters. The accompanied by two of his daughters. The Governor while in the city kept closely to his apartments in the Hotel Renaissance and saw few callers. He declined to discuss politics, and said that he was on a short vacation. The Governor returned to Albany yerterlay because he wished to be there to-day to meet and receive at dinner the Japanese Field Marshal, Count Yamagata.

ANXIOUS TO UNITE THE SOCIETIES.

Washington, April 12.-Strenuous efforts are being made to bring about a union between the two patriotic organization known as the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolu-tion, respectively. These efforts will be brought to a focus at the general meeting of the Sons of the Revolution to be held in Savannah, Ga., on April 20. The Western and Southern chapters are strong-ly in favor of the movement, and indications are that the objecting organizations, moved by broad, patriotic motives, will accede to the demand for harmony and unity. Bishop Whippie, of the Minne-sota Society, is taking an active interest in the set-tlement of the question in the West.

VIEWS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

CLEVELAND'S OFFER TO SPAIN. From The Philadelphia Ledger.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Secretary Olney must have exhibited the highest art of a diplomat if he has succeeded in making acceptable to Spain the President's offer of mediation between the Spanish Government and the insurgents, as described in our special dispatches from Washington. Spain's acceptance of the offer would be a virtual recognition of belligerency on the part of the Cubans, for negotiations can take place only between recognized Powers.

ENGLAND'S BIG UNDERTAKING.

ENGLAND'S BIG UNDERTAKING.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the stories of the forces that the Khalifa can raise are not grossly exagerated, the British force seems absurdly insufficient. The men whom they will have to meet are the most desperate fighters in the world. The extent to which they are furnished with modern arms is a matter of dispute, but it with modern arms is a matter of dispute, but it seems certain that they have a considerable number. Of course, all the details of the British plans are not known, and they may include a sufficiently large force by the time it is needed. At present, however, there appears some ground for apprehension that Great Britain is riding for a pretty bad fall.

IN FAVOR OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The metric system is as scientific as the decimal system, and sooner or later must come into use among us. It would sound odd at first, as everything new does, but we would soon become accustomed to it, and would no more do without it than we would without any of the modern improvements that make business worth transacting and life worth living. The bill ought to be brought up again and be made a law before the present session adjourns. From The Chicago Times-Herald.

GOOD FOR INTERNATIONAL SPORT. From The Providence Journal.

It seems probable that the Olympian games, which have just opened at Athens, will prove to have a sentimental rather than a practical interest to the athletic world. We can scarcely expect that many records will be broken at the Grecian capital during this two weeks festival, or that any very important international contests will occur. But an impetus will undoubtedly be given to international sport which will last until the next quadrennial meeting at Paris in 1900.

NO CLIQUE SHOULD BLOCK THE WAY.

From The Boston Journal.

General Miles should either be granted his promotion or refused it on broad grounds of public policy.

He should not be deprived of it by the sinister force of crivate views or political intrinse.

A PLAN TO SETTLE ALL INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCES.

The plan for the establishment of a permanent international arbitration for the settlement of all differences that may arise between nations was completed and adopted by the Committee or International Arbitration of the New-York Bar Association on Saturday. The Bar Association will meet at Albany on Thursday, and the plan will then be submitted to the members for approval. If it is adopted it will probably be forwarded to President Cleveland.

The members of the committee are reticent about the plan adopted, as they decided that it ought no to be given to the public before its adoption by the association. It was learned, however, that the proposed court was to consist of the leading jurists of the world. The committee was composed of William D. Veeder, of Brooklyn, chairman; Walter S. Logan, of New-York, W. Martin Jones, of Rochester; Sher-man S. Rogers, of Buffalo; John I. Gilbert, of Malone; Charles K. Deshon, of New-York; ex-Judge William H. Robertson, of Katonah; Frank C. Smith, of Northport, secretary, and Edward G. Whitaker,

of Northport, secretary, and Edward G. Whitaker, president of the New-York Bar Association, exofficio member. The advisory members were Chauncey M. Depew and John B. Moore.

Mr. Whitaker was seen by a Tribune reporter at his home, No. 200 West Seventy-eighth-st. When asked about the matter, he said: "I do not think it advisable to say anything about the specific details of the plan recommended by the association. In my opinion there is not one chance in ninety-nine that it will not be adopted. We have formulated a definite plan for an international court of arbitration, and that is more than has ever been done before, to my knowledge, although there have been hundreds of gatherings for the same purpose."

TALK OF UNION WORKMEN.

STEAMSHIP LINE CRITICISED-THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY ATTACKED.

Charles W. Hoadley presided at the meeting of the Central Labor Union in Clarendon Hall yesterday. A letter was read from Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, thanking the union for opposing the tenement-house bill now pending in the Legislature and advising other labor organizations to do likewise. Mr. O'Brien, of the Legis lative Labor Committee, said that the Senate committee had reported the bill adversely, but that its promoters were still active and would try to make themselves felt at the hearing before the Assembly committee on Tuesday.

Alfred See, secretary of the Cleveland (Ohio) Central Labor Union, made an address, in which he said that he had just returned from Europe, on the American Line steamship New-York. He deplored crews of this line's ships, and also that most of the repairs of the fleet were made abroad. He thought this was not right, as the steamships fly the American flag. Mr. See also said that organized labor had shorter hours in England, but that the workingmen worked over-hours, which nullified the advantage. Daniel Harris told of his visit, as one of the

mittee in the strike agitation, to President Vree land, of the Metropolitan Street Rallway Company, in behalf of the discharged employes, and accused Mr. Vreeland of being insincere in his statement that he was not against organized labor. He also disputed Mr. Vreeland's statement that the com-Third Avenue Cable Company paid its motormen 12 50 a day, while President Vree and's company He also declared that it was un lerstood that if the Metropolitan Street Railway Company advanced the wages of its motormen to \$2.30 day, the Third Avenue Cable Company would pay its men \$2.75. Mr. Harris accused President Vree

day, the Third Avenue Cable Company would pay its men \$2.75. Mr. Harris accused President Vreeland's company of violating the Ten-Hour lay and said that men were forced to make trips from Fiftieth-st. to One-hundred-and-dx'h-st and tack for six and two-third cents.

A committee of three were appointed to call on the Mayor, the Police Commissioners and the District-Attorney in behalf of the employes of the Metropolitan company, and ask that the company be compelled to observe the Ten-hour law.

James O'Connell, third view-president of the American Federation of Labor and crand master of the International Association of Machinists, ande an address on organized labor, its duties and aims. Pesaid that there was a revival in organized abor in this country, due to the depression in busness. Labor organizations were trading the run-thirists in the navy yards and Government workshops were working more than eight nours, day, because of a decision by Attorney-General Miller at the time of President Harrison's administration, that the cmission of a single comma in the statute on the sub-been sustained by Secretary Oliney, Mr. O'Cannell said that the trusts had taught the labor men much—that they must combine. If they were combined as solidly as the corporations, capital could not withstand them.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with Archbishop Corrigan in relation to the employment of three lads of a pracental redustrial school in the Coloritype Printing Company's establishment, where the press feeders if non strikes. The delegate of the Press Feeders' thion said that the boys were employed to take the places of strikers.

MR. PADEREWSKI IN CHAMBER MUSIC.

It seems to be a custom of Mr. Paderewski, and a most amiable one it is, to wind up his American seasons by joining some of his artist friends in the performance of chamber music. On his first visit he played thus with the Brodsky Quartet, for whose leader he has an admiration strongly tinctured with affection. Afterward he took part in a concert of the Adamowski Quartet. Ten days or so ago he played with the Knelsel Quarter, in Roston, and yesterday, though scarcely rested from his trip through Canada and to Detroit, he assisted the Adamowski Quartet again here. Since neither he nor his managers have a pecuniary interest in these extra concerts, the fact that he plays in them is evidence at once of his amiability as a colleagu-

and his love for chamber music.

Despite the fact that the lovers of chamber music in New-York are not accustomed to going to conin New-York are not accustomed to going to concerts on Sunday afternoons, the Carnegle Lyceum, in which the concert was given, was filed as to its main floor and balcony by an audience of a markedly gentle character, and the music was listened to with obviously sincere interest. The programme consisted of three numbers, and Mr. Paderewski took part in two of them—Beethoven's Trio, in B flat, op. 57, and Brahms's Quartet, in A major, op. 26. The latter was by all means the most inspiriting feature of the entertainment, since its performance was not marred in any place by the perfunctiveness noticeable in the string parts of the Beethoven Trio, and its delightful warmth, energy and virile beauty carried all captive. To hear Mr. Paderewski play the planoforte part was a delightful treat. It was obvious, from his painstaking reading, that he had taken the most serious view of his task, and so completely had he assimilated the work that he gave it out with splendid elasticity and life. The occasion was altogether a joyous one, and turned into a beautiful tribute to the admired artist.

MR. UHUS HOME IN BERLIN. Berlin, April 12.-Ambassador Uhl has hired the residence No. 8 Thiergarienstrasse, and will take possession early in May. Mr. Uhl will be presented to the Emperor on May 2.

MR. FAURE SPEARS IN ST. MATTHEW'S.

At the services in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, in West Eighty-fourth-st., last night, Charities Commissioner John P. Faure delivered an address on "The Christian in Public Life." In the course of his address Mr. Faure said that the course of his address Mr. Faure said that last September at a big gathering of city officials in the Mayor's office he heard a number of them taking the name of God in vain. He took a group of them aside, and asked them why they used profanity. The spirit of righteousness influenced him to do so, he said, and he persuaded those officials that it was wrong to use such language, and induced them to promise to be more careful in the future regarding their speech

THEY HAVE NO USE FOR DEBS. Philadelphia, April 12.-Quaker City Lodge, No.

149, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, at a meeting to-day decided to withdraw from the United Labor League, because the latter organiza-tion admitted to membership a lodge of the Ameri-can Railway Union.

A WINDSTORM IN NEBRASKA. Red Cloud, Neb., April 12.-A windstorm with the

violence of a tornado visited this section early last evening. In the country it was severe. On the farm of Andrew Hawley, a barn was blown over, burying Hawley and his little girl, crushing the child's shoulder and leg. She may die. The father was seriously injured. Damage to property is thought to be large, but reports are meagre.

ONE KANSAS EDITOR KILLS ANOTHER. Wellington, Kan., April 12.-Charles Branscomb, editor of "The South Haven New Era," was killed

in a shooting affary between A. A. Richards, Editor of "The Wellington Daily Mail," and Robert Simmons, Editor of "The Caldwell News." No ar-Simmons, Editor of The Caldwell News. No arrests have been made. Simmons and Richards had been carrying on a bitter newspaper war. They met by chance, when both drew revolvers and began firing. At the first shot Branscomb, who was with Richards, fell, pierced by a bullet.

THE INDIANA GOES FOR COAL.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 12.—The battle-ship Indi-ana, from Port Royal, arrived last night at 11 o'clock. She sailed again to Newport News at 1 p. m. to-day for coal.

OBITUARY.

M. TRICOUPIS, EX-PREMIER OF GREECE. Athens, April 12.-A telegram received here from Cannes, France, says that M. Tricoupis, ex-Prime Minister of Greece, died there yesterday,



TRICOUPIS.

He had been in ill health for some time, and had sought the south of France in hopes that the milder climate would effect a cure.

M. Tricoupis has often been described as "the Gladstone of Greece," owing to the fact that whenever in office as Prime Minister he has invariably levoted his energy to internal reorganization and to the development of the economic resources of his country, rather than to the furtherance of those Pan-Hellenic aspirations which are the cause of all the present political troubles and financial ruin of the Grecian kingdom. For many years he alternated in office with his rival, M. Delyannis, the head of the party which aims at territorial aggrandizement, and whenever Tricoupis returned to the head of affairs he invariably found that M. Delyannis had not only spent the entire surplus which Tricoupls had left in the treasury, but had likewise plunged the unfortunate kingdom still further into the terrible morass of debt in which it is now struggling.

M. Tricoupis spoke English perfectly, spent many years in London as Charge d'Affaires and to him belongs the credit of having first suggested to Mr. Gladstone the cession by Great Britain to Greece of the Ionian Islands, all the negotiations in connection with which were conducted by him.

Scrupulously honest and abstaining so completely from the many opportunities which he enjoyed of making a fortune that he died a poor man, he possessed many other traits of a nature to commend him to the people of the United States, passionately fond of animals, especially of dogs, and he is on record as having rescued from drowning, at the peril of his life, a by no means valuable retriever. It occurred during one of his trips from Athens to Constantinople. The sea was rough and the vessel pitched about a good deal; one of its plunges had the effect of hurling the dog overboard. M. Tricoupis at once appealed to the captain, who by-the-by was an Englishman, to stop the ship and to send a boat to rescue the dog. The skipper scoffed at the idea and would not hear of such thing. "Well, then," cried Tricoupis, "if you won't stop

the ship for the dog, perhaps you will stop it for me. I am M. Tricoupis," and with that he took a flying leap from the quarterdeck into the sea and swam toward the dog. This had the desired effect. The ship was stopped, and a boat was sent to bring back ship was stopped, and a boat was sent to bring back M. Tricoupis and the dog, when the captain overwhelmed his distinguished passenger with apologies. His principal assistant and after ego has been his sister, who has helped him in his correspondence, has acted as his chief confidant and counselor, being regarded as a sort of Deputy Prime Minister, whenever he was in office. She is a short, pleasant-looking woman, of about forty, and, like her brother, speaks English perfectly, having been born in London while her father was Envoy there. It was her father (a statesman as distinguished as his son), by the-by, who was the intimate friend and companion of the poet. Lord Byron, and the oration which he pronounced over the latter in the Cathedral of Missolonghi has been translated into almost every civilled language.

solonghi has been translated into almost every civilized language.

M. Tricoupis further resembled Mr. Gladstone in that he was not popular at Court, both the King and the Crown Prince objecting to his imperious, direct and unpleasantly frank manner. In fact, his final withdrawal from political life was brought about by a quarrel with the Crown Prince. Mr. Tricoupis, as Prime Minister, had given orders for the use of troops to disperse a large mob which had gathered in one of the public squares to protest against some economic measure that the Government had in view. Riding to the scene of the disturbance the Crown Prince took upon himself to countermand the crown of the Prince Minister and sent the troops economic measure that the Government had in view. Riding to the scene of the disturbance the Crown Prince took upon himself to countermand the orders of the Prime Minister and sent the troops back to their barracks. On the Prime Minister complaining of this act of unconstitutional inter-ference on the part of the Crown Prince, the King took his son's part, whereupon Tricoupis announced his mability to serve any longer as Prime Minister.

James Traphagen, one of the best-known merchants in Newark, died at his home, No. 17 Baid-win-st., in that city, on Saturday night. He had winest, in that city, on Saturday hight. He had suffered for a long time from cancer. Mr. Traphagen was a native of Waldon, Orange County, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old and had lived in Newark for forty-five years, thirty years of which he had been a Jeweller and optician in Broad-st. Mr. Traphagen leaves a widow, four daughters and two sons. His funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. DEWITT.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 12.-Judge William H. Dewitt, one of Tennessee's most eminent jurists, died here 'yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. Judge

EDWARD J. N. STENT.

Edward J. N. Stent, a well-known architect and designer, died suddenly yesterday forenoon at his home, in Avenue A, Bayonne, Mr. Stent lived with his father-in-law, Martin R. Cook, wholesale with his father-in-iaw, Martin R. Cook, wholesale dealer in spirits, and Democratic Presidential Elector four years ago for the Villith Congress District of New-Jersey. When Mr. Stent arose yesterday morning he spent a few minutes with his little son. The latter alarmed the family by running downstairs and saying that his father was sick on the floor. Mr. Stent was carried to his bed, where he died before the arrival of medical assistance. His death was due to apoplexy. He was about forty-eight years old and a native of England, He had been an extensive traveller. A widow and two sons survive him.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GENERALLY FAIR CONDITIONS PREVAIL Washington, April 12.—The barometer has fallen slowly from the Guif coast northward to the lake regions, and has fallen rapidly north of Lake Superior and north of

has fallen rapidly north of Lake Superior and north of Montana—the depression which was central over Colorado Saturday morning is now central over Kansas, the barometer being 29.30 at Podge City. A second disturbance covers the region north of Montana, where the barometer is 29.24. There has been slight changes in pressure at Atlantic coast stations and the barometer has risen in Colorado, New-Mexico and Western Texas.

It is decidedly warmer in the lake regions, the upper Ohio Valley and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States, and decidedly cooler from Dakota southward to Texas.

and decidedly cooler from Dakota southward to Texas.

General rains have prevailed from the Mississippi westward to the Rosky Mountains with high winds and probably severe local storms from Texas northward to Nebraska. braska.

The weather is cloudy to-night in the Mississippi Valley and New-England. It is clear from the lower lakes south-

and New-England. It is creat to ward to Florida.

Generally fair, weather will continue in the districts on the Atlantic coast with rising temperature.

Rain is indicated for the Mississippi Valley, with cooler southerly winds and protably severe local storms from illinois and Missouri southward over Arkansas and Northern Mississippi.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, generally fair, probably cloudy in the morning; warmer; southerly winds. For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, generally fair and warmer; southerly

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair; warmer; southeasterly winds.
For Western New-York, generally fair during the day with fresh to brisk southeasterly winds; warmer in east-

ern portion.

For Western Pennsylvania, possibly fair, continued and fresh southerly winds. TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

BOURS: Morning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 2 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Bar. Inch. 30.5 THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

In this diagram a continuous white line sho hanges in pressure as indicated by The Tribune ecording barometer. The dotted line represents the erature recorded at Perry's Pharmacy. Tribune Office, April 13, I a. m.—The weather was clear yeardray, clouding up at night. The temperature ranged from 48 to 57 degrees, the average (51% degrees) being 4% degrees above that of faturday and 8% above that of the corresponding date of less year.

To-day is likely to be fair and warmer.

30.0

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR IN DANBURY.

A PARTY OF YOUNG MEN, ON A LARK, ATTEMPT TO ENTER A HOUSE AND ARE FIRED UPON-ONE IS KILLED AND ANOTHER

FATALLY WOUNDED.

Danbury, Conn., April 12.-This city was the scene of a shooting affair early this morning that may result in a double murder. One man is dead and an-other is lying in the hospital. William Flitcroft, who did the shooting, is under arrest. His victims are Frank Ketchum, of No. 31 Osborne-st., and Willis Tomlinson, who boards at No. 62 Beaver-st. The former was killed and the latter mortally

Ketchum and Tomlinson were two of a party of six young men who were out on a lark Saturday night. Early this morning they went to No. 12 Wildman's Lane, and knocked at the door, but were refused admittance. They then tried to break into the place, whereupon Flitcroft appeared and told them to desist, emphasizing his demands by producing a gun and threatening to shoot if they did not obey The young men withdrew, but returned in a few moments. Filteroft again appeared, and said he would certainly shoot if they did not leave. One of the party made some derisive remarks, and Flitcroft fired. The party then ran to Main-st., and it was not until Ketchum had gained that thoroughfare that he said to one of his companions that he had been shot, and felt he was dying. Tomlinson then said that he had also been shot, and he sank to the ground. The rest of the party ran for assistance and Tomlinson wwas removed to the hospital. Ketchum's body was taken to the Morgue. was hit in the neck and face. Flitcroft discharged one side of a double-barrelled gun.

Flitcroft, the inmates of the house, and Rufus Ganung, Theodore Veedenberg, Thomas Marasco, Charles Young, the companions of the men who were shot, were at once arrested.

The affair has created a sensation, from the fact that all the young men are well known, and their families are prominent socially. Ketchum was twenty years old. He came here about a year ago Farmingdale, N. J., and was a hat maker. His father is in business in New-York City. Tomilason's parents reside in Danbury. Flitcroft is a well-known pedestrian. A couple of months ago a party broke into this same house and Flitcroft was badly pummelled. He had his assailants arrested, and, it is said, the police advised him to use his gun if another incident of the kind occurred.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY ELECTED.

The annual meeting of the Society of American Artists was held on Saturday evening, at No. 215 West Fifty-seventh-st. E. H. Blashfield positively declining to accept a re-election as president, the following Board of Control was elected for the year beginning June 15, 1896; John La Farge, president; Kenyon Cox. vice-president; George R. Barse, jr., secretary, and bamuel Isham, treasurer. The follow-ing were elected members of the society: Joseph H. Baston, Mary Fairchild MacMonnies and John Humphreys Johnston.

Instead of Triffing with a Bad Cold use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will loosen the phlegm, subdue inflammation, and certainly save your Lungs and Throat much dangerous wear and tear. For the liver, use Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills.

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MARRIED.

OHEN-LEDERER-On Sunday, April 12, 1896, by Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., Minnie Lederer to Frank DAVIDOW-BERNSTEIN-On Sunday, April 12, 1896, by Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., Frances Bernstein to

Edward B. Davidow. FPANCIS—WESSON—On Tuesday, April 7, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Alexander Mann, Elste, daughter of Mrs. Elijah B. Wesson, to Dr. Carle-ton Shurtleff Francis, of Brookline, Mass. MEYERS—REICKNER—On Species MEYERS-BRICKNER-On Sunday, April 12, 1896, by Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., Florence Brickner to Abram Meyers.

Abram Meyers.

OFFAT-RIPI.EY—At Burlingame, Cal., on Saturday, April 11, 1898, by the Rev. J. R. De Wolfe Cowie and the Rt. Rev. William F. Nichols, D. D., Bishop of California, Fraser Mulr Moffat, of Brooklyn, to Elizabeth Churchill Eipley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Huribut Ripley, tormerly of Brooklyn.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be in-dorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

ALLIFON—At Paris, France, on March 31, Caroline Comstock, wife of William O. Allison. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Engle-wood Cliffs, N. J., on Tuesday, April 14, at 4 o'clock

p. m.
Special cars will leave Weehawken station of the Palisades Railroad on arrival of the boats leaving foot of
Jay-st. at 2:30, and foot of 42d-st. at 2:45.
Carriages will meet the cars at depot.

BAKER—On April 10, 1896, Anna Cecil Baker, wife of William H. Baker, in her 29th year. Funeral from late residence. No. 231 West 135th-st., on Monday, April 13, 24 10 a.m. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

BEDDALL.—April 12, 1896, Christine Beddall, only child of Anna M. and Edward K. Beddall.

Funeral from Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., Tuesday, April 14, at 10:45 a. m.

BIGGART—On Saturday, April 11, 1896, at his late residence. No. 179 Ashland-ave., Bloomfield, N. J., Robert Biggart, aged 79.

Funeral services Tuesday, April 14, on arrival of 9:20 train from Christopher-st, ferry, New-York, Morris and Essex Radiroad.

Carriages will meet train.

Carriages will meet train.

BROWNE—On Saturday, April 11, 1856, Sylvanus Ward, son of George B. and Mary J. Browne, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 30 Puntinest., Jamaica, Long Island, on Tuesday, April 14, at 3 n. m.

Train leaves Long Island City at 2 p. m. Please omit flowers. Please onit flowers.

RUCKNAM—At his home, Yonkers, Sunday, April 12,
Clifford M. Bucknam.

Funeral from his late residence, Hudson Terrace, on
Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Wednesday at 3 p. m.
BURKE-On Saturday, April 11, 1896, at his late restdence, No. 140 Bond-st., Brooklyn, Thomas Burke.
Funeral from St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Court
and Congress sts., at 10 a. m.
Friends are invited.

DAY-At Atlanta, Ga., April 9, William A. Day, son of the late Charles R. Day, of Orange, N. J. Funeral to-day at 11:15 a. m. from the residence of his brother, Stephen D. Day, No. 37 Clarendon Place, Orange, N. J.

Orange, N. J.

EDGAR—On Thursday morning, April 9, 1896, at his revidence, 367 West 19th-st., James M. Edgar, in his eighty-ninth year.
Funeral services at his late residence on Monday at 11 a. m. Interment private.

ELLIOTT—At Newark, N. J., on April 10, 1896, Sarah, Bruen, widow of John Elliott.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 15 Hill-st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Picase omit flowers.

FOX—On Sunday, morning at her residence, No. 100.

POX—On Sunday morning at her residence, No. 100 West 73d-st., Mary Fox.

Funeral private.
Middletown (N. Y.) and Warwick (N. Y.) papers please

Middletown (N. Y.) and Warwick (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GRISWOLD—Entered into rest on Sunday morning, at Lyme, Conn., Louise Augusta, eldest child of Mrs. Helen M and the late Captain Robert H. Griswold.

Funeral at Lyme, Conn., Tuesday, April 14, at 2 p. m.

GRUMAN—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on Saturday, April 11, 1896, Ann Coles, widow of Horace L. Gruman, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at her late residence on Tuesday, April 14, at 2 o'clock.

Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to sitend. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11 a. m. train from Long Island City.

HATHAWAY—On Friday evening, April 10, Martha S. Hathaway, wildow of James L. Hathaway.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 434 Classonave, Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, April 13, at 2 o'clock, JOHNSON—Suddenly, April 10, 1896, Jane Mabie, widow of Captain J. V. B. Johnson.

Funeral from the Reformed Church, Piermont, on Tuesday, April 14, at 3:30 p. m.

JOHNSON—Suddenly, on April 10, 1896, Jane Mabie, widow of Captain J. V. B. Johnson.

Funeral at the Reformed Church, Piermont, on Tuesday, April 14, at 3:30 p. m.

JOHNSON—Suddenly, On April 10, 1896, Jane Mable, widow of Captain J. V. B. Johnson.

Funeral seave Chambers-st. 1:20 p. m.

JOHNSON—Suddenly, April 10, 1896, Jane Mable, April 14, at 3:30 p. m.

Trains leave Chambers-st. 1:20 p. m.

LASELL—Suddenly, April 12, at Orange, N. J., Sidney Darrah, son of Lioyd W. and Jennie Brile Lassell, aged 7 months.

Funeral Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at Orange.

Darrah, son of Lioya ... months. uneral Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at Orange. uneral Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at Orange.

Interment at Schoharie.

MAPES—On Friday, April 10, at Saranac Lake, Dr. James Jay Mapes, son of Charles Victor and Martha Halsted Mapes, aged 30 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 60 West 40th-st., on Monday, April 13, at 3 o'clock.

Interment private.

OLMSTEAD, O. Sanday.

Interment private.

OLMSTEAD—OR Sunday. April 12, of pneumonia, Maria
Noble Lawrence, beloved wife of Dwight H. Olmstead.

Fineral services at her late residence, No. 25 West 72d—st., on Tuesday afternoon, April 14, at 2 o'clock.

Interment at Woodlawn. Interment at Woodlawn.

OSBORN-On Friday evening, April 10, 1896, at No. 343

West Twenty-second-st., New-York, Sarah A., daughter of the late Rev. Elbert obsorn, of Ocean Grove.

Funeral services at above number, Monday, April 13, at

S p. m. terment at Pleasantville, Tuesday morning. POLLARD—On Friday, April 10, 1806, Annie Augusta Fox, wife of Don Alonso Pollard. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 409 West Eighteenth-st., on Monday, April 13, at 2 p. m.

Eighteenth-st., on Monday, April 13, at 2 p. m.
RAYMOND—At Newton Centre, Mass., April 10, 1895, at
the residence of her sister, Mrs. D. H. Andrews, Mary
Gilbert, wife of Manley A. Raymond.
Funeral services at Newton Centre.
ROOSEVELIT—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Friday morning. April 10, at his residence, No. 32 East 31st-st., Dr.
J. West Roosevelt, in the 38th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy
Communion, 6th-ave, and 20th-st., on Monday morning,
April 13, at 10 o'clock.
It is requested that no flowers be sent.
SOMARENDYCK—At Lattingtown, Long Island, on Sun-Is requested that no flowers be sent.

OMARENDYCK—At Lattingtown, Long Island, on Sunday, '12th inst., John W. Somarendyck, formerly of this city, in the Sist year of his age.

uneral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. arriages will meet the 11 o'clock train from Long Island City, returning at 2:40 and 4 p. m. tembers of the Holland Society are invited to attend.

DIED.

WILLARD—At Colchester, Conn., April 11, 1806, Cynthia Barrows, widow of the Rev. Samuel G. Willard, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral services at Colchester, on Tuesday, April 14, et

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Mails for China and Japan, per z. a. Hankow (from Thomas, close here daily up to April 121 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for china and Japan, per z. a. The four man four control of the steamer and th

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Postoffice Notice,

Foreign mails for the week ending April 18 will close foremptly in all cases) at this office as follows:
TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen; at 11 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Schiedam, via Amsterdam detters must be directed "per Schiedam").
WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. New-York, via Southampton; at 9 a. m. supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. New-York, via Southampton; at 9 a. m. supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Germanic, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Friesland, via Antwerp (detters must) be directed "per Friesland").

SATURDAY—At 12:15 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. La Touraine, via Havre; at 6:30 a. m. for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania) and Russia, per s. s. Saale*, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Eurufa"); at 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Etruria* via Queenstown (detters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania), and Russiamust be directed "per Etruria"); at 7 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. An. sterdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Family at 8 a. m. for Genoa, per s. s. Werra (letters must be directed "per Furial"); at 5 a. m. for Wetra").

ePrinted matter, etc.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Weinesday take specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, etc., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially iddressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe.

addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatiantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten mindutes of the hour of salling of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

MONDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Port Antonic, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 p. m. for North Brazil, per a. a. Gregory, via Para, Maranham and Cears (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory" at is p. m. for Belizs, Puerto Cortes and Guatemale, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY—At 33 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY—At 33 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

TURDAY—At 13 p. m. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 1 a. m. for Brazil, via Pernambuca. Rio Janeiro and Santos, per s. s. Salerno, from Battimore tietters for North Brazil and La Piata countries must be directed "per Salerno"); at 7:30 a. m. for Les Piata countries direct, per s. s. disert Dumois, via Limon; at 11 m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for Venesuela, at 12 m. for Grenada, Trinidad and Tabagó, per s. directo and Savanilla, etc., via Curacao, per s. directo, per s. direct

New-Orleans.
ATURDAY—At 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.)
for Fortune Island, Jamaica and Savanilla, etc., per
a. a. Alleghany; at 10:30 a. m. for Campeche, Chispat.
Tabasco, Tuxpam and Tucatin, per s. s. Segurance
(letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba muse
be directed "per Seguranca"; at 5:30 p. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from